wide as the imagination can conceive. The first leaving the highest office in the gift of the American people with a record which the meanest office-holder in the city would not have if he could, and the second assuming the duties of that office with the highest respect and confidence of the liberty loving Union men of the nation, which owes so much to his military valor and achievements. As early as 6 o'clock the purches of the Treasury building were crowded with people, and during the next few hours the crowds filled every conceivable spot which atforded standing room, however safe or precarious. The balconies, piaszas, doorsteps, and, in fact, all points of view from the tops of buildings to the sidewalks and streets, were occupied with eager and expectant human beings of both sexes. The few beautiful women which Washington affords were completely shaded by sister Eves from other cities, and the rich and costly fabrics which adorned the opulcut, with the bright and somewhat gaudy attire of the less favored women, and the sheap and coarser clothing of the servant girls, made a pleasing contrast with he generally dark and less showy 4ress of the males who accompanied or were standing in close proximity to them. On not a few balconics and plazzas were seen bevies of thandsome ladies, dressed in the extreme of fashion, whose bright and happy faces, flushed by the excitement, added a pleasing charm to the scene, whose general effect was hightened by the next but not claborate decorations of Willard's, the National, Metropolitan, St. James, and other hotels, and many

stores and dwellings. At about 10 o'clock the procession formed between the White House and the Georgetown line, to which the organizations extended. The chief point of interest at this time was Gen, Grant's Headquarters, in this vicinity of which a large crowd had collected. At 10:45, Gen. Grant appeared and took his seat in his own carriage, which was in waiting. He were a dark suit, black silk hat, dark blue everceat, and black pantaloons, and bore the gaze of the people with a composure befitting the day get spart for the greatest event of his life. The park physical in which he sat bore his monogram on the side panels. Scated by his side was Gen. Rawlings, his Chief of Staff and firm friend. In the carriages which followed were the Vice-President elect, Senators Cragin and Mc-Creery, Admiral Bailey, and the remaining members of his Staff, Gens. Badeau and Dent and Cols. Webster and Leet. Under the escort of the United States troops, commanded by Col. Wallace, consisting of a detachment of eavalry, the carriages wire driven to the front of the White House, the infantry detailed to perform escort duty "ere in line on the avenue, and sainted the party in the usual manner. Contrary to the general expectation, President Johnson did not join the procession, which also lacked another feature—a Cabinet, the seven wise men following the example of their chief in avoiding a participation in the ceremonies of the day. The procession was in motion at H₂ o'clock. Brevet Major Gen. A. S. Webb, the Grand Marshal, had for his aids Major E. B. Russell, Capt. Eugene Wells, Wm. Remsen, Major R. M. Hill, Col. Know, Col. Graves, Gen. H. H. Bingam, Capt. S. C. Plum mer, Albert Deladeld, Col. Thomas, J. Hoyt, Capt. R. H. Montgomery, Capt. A. W. Preston, Willie A. Harlan, Lieut. Story, Lieut. Totten, Thos. M. Shepherd. Lieut. Metealf, Lieut, Garrison, Major Gardner, Lieut, Gray Mr. Me'Blair, and Col. McNett. The procession was made up in the following order;

up in the following order:

PIRST DIVISION—Col. C. W. Wallace, commanding—
Twelfth Infantry, preceded by their band, and bumbering
four companies of 100 men each. Battalion of United
Frates Marines, preceded by the marine band, numbering
100 men, and commanded by Major Charles Williams.
Light Battery F. Fifth United States Artillery, four
pieces, commanded by Cel. H. A. Dupont.

SECOND DIVISION—Chief Deputy Marshal Cel. James A.
Magruder commanding—The Washington Grays, artillery
of Philadelphia Capt. Ward, with McClang's Cornet
Band; Philadelphia Fire Zonaves, Gen. D. W. C. Baxter.
This regiment is composed of many of those who served
in the late war, nucler their present commander, and they
carried their battle-wern flag in line. Eagle Zonaves of
Buffaio, N. Y., Capt. Richert; they had 50 men in line, and
were headed by the Union Cernet Band. Liacola Zonaves
of Washington, numbering 40 men, commanded by Capt.
Markland, Licents, Cooper and West. Butler Zonaves of Washington, numbering 40 men, communiced by Carkland, Lieuts, Cooper and West. Butler Zouav. deorgetewn, bumbering 20 men, commanded by Capt. Lenard and Licut. Cook. The Lincoln Zouaves (colored) f Baltimore, mustered 48 men, commanded by Capt. Length and Lical, Cook. The Lincoln Zouwers can cook of Baltimore, mustered 4s men, commanded by Capt. Robert Burgess. The Henry Winter Davis Guards of Baltimore (colored), numbering 50 men, Capt. Fisher. Brig. Gen. Martin, accompanies by his aid Capt. Hackett, was at the head of these companies, having arrived here last night, to obtain 1,000 of the nurskets voted by Congress for the year of the Boys in Blue has Saturday hight, but last night, to obtain 1,000 of the musice's volca by Congress for the use of the Bova in Bloe hast Saturday night, but which were refused by President Johnson last night, who declared to permit either the small arms or the artillery to be taken from the Government Arsenal. National Guards of Philadelphia, numbering 50 men, and commanded by Capt. F. L. Camber, preceded by a full drain corps. The Albany Burgess Corpsmistered 75 men, and was commanded by Capt. Win. H. Taylor, Dohring's band of 20 pieces accompanied h. The Lancaster Fencibles, under the command of Capt. Rockafeller. The Sheridan Grays of Wilmington, Delaware, 25 men, Capt. A. Grimshaw.

THIRD DIVISION-Chief Deputy-Marshal Gen. Gallatin The Division—Chief Deputy-Marshal Gen. Gallatin Lawrence, commanding.—First came the Supreme Court of the United States and its officers, Court of Claims of the United States and its officers, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and its officers, Senators, and Senators elect, and ex-Senators, members of the House of Representatives, Members eact and ex-Members, Foreign Ministers, Corps Diplomatic, the Electors of the different States (about 50 in number), in carriages, headed by the Committee—Whiting of Massachusetts, Brown of Tennessee, Young of Iowa, Barnes of Arkansas, and Balley of Ohio. The surviving Ackansas, and Bailey of Ohio. The surviving Boldlers of the war of 1812, thirty in number, scated in one of Nahor's omnibuses, drawn by six white herees, the vehicle decorated with flags on top, and cards bear-ing the names of the States, tacked around the sides.

the venicle according to the States, tacked abound the sides. Yeterany of the Mexican War, which organization embraced about 60 members, he most of whom were pensioned soldiers from the Soldiers' Holde, attired in bine Navy cap, bine coat and pants. Col. Kennedy was commander of the corps.

FOURTHONISION.—Chief Deputy Marshal, Maj. Church Howe commanding—Republican invincibles of Philadelphia, numbering about 20s, marshaled by Geo. Trueman, It., headed by Van Dusch's hand. The members were dressed in bines, with mavy pattern cap, bearing on the Front the letters "P. I.," in silver. The Philadelphia Republican Executive Committee of the lat Congressional District of New-York, Second Ward Republican Club, no strong, Jos. Brooks, Marshal; German Republican Union Association of Baltimore, Capt. H. Alppel, Marshal; Spencer Legion of Newapt. H. Appel, Marshal; Spencer Legion of M thiore, City, numbering about 50 men, in citizens' dress, wearing a neat satin badge, bearing "Spencer Legion Boys in Blue," headed by the President, Major J. Mecks,

RIFTH DIVISION.—Chief Deputy Marshalt, Gen. Jas. A. bles of California, with three flags and field music, numbering about 15 men, marshaled by Major Jack Stratman. Grant and Colfax "Boys in Blue," Spencer Legion New-York City, 60 men, with three pieces of field music, 6en, faterit Van Buren and Major John A. Weeks, Marshals. German Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, George Brand, Marshal, with about 60 men in line, carrying, German and American flags. Boys in Blue of Frederick, Md., numbering about 200, marshaled by Gen. Steiner, with Col. Vernon, carrying the old American flag of the Club, headed by Moberly's brass band of 14 pieces—seven of this band are brothers. Grant and Colfax Printers' Club, with wagon handsomely decorated, and motto "Equal justice to all." On the wagon was a printing press in operation, impressions from which were thrown off to the crowd. The Irish Republican Association, 150 atrong, carrying the Irish and American flags, followed by two ambulances.

we ambulances.
Sixty Division—Chief Marshal John Abendroth, commanding.-Washington Schutzen Verein, with the band of 22 pieces, and 120 men, in charge of Marsha Bayer. The organization was headed by Bernard Henzez, President, Columbia Turn Verein of Washington. After which came the Boys in Bine in the following order: Gen. A. Grant commanding, in full uniform, with staff in military dress; Col. W. S. Fletcher, Adjutant-General. Gen. S. H. Potter and staff. Engineer Corps of the Boys in Bine, in command of Col. L. P. Cutier. Company of artillery, with five pieces of ordnance. Ist Regiment of Cavalry, Col. J. S. Crocker. cemmanding. Col. A. M. Bland and staff. Battations from 2d, 6th, and 7th Regiments of the Boys in Bine. Each man in the ranks carried a flag attached to a long staff. Following the command of Col. Bland came a battation composed of companies from the 4th, 5th, and 8th Regiments, under command of Col. A. C. Dyson. The total number of men in this division was about 1,500. One of the most noticeable features was the ministure ship Constitution, which figured in the inauguration of Buchanan in 1837, and has been laid up in the ship-house of the Navy-Yard ever since, in charge of a company of the Sixth Ward Republicas Club. She was full rigged and equipped, with stern and quarter boats and anchors, and chains arranged in regular manofavar, style. She above the company of the chains arranged in regular manofavar, style. organization was headed by Bernard Henzel equipped, with stern and quarter boats and anchors, and chains arranged in regular man-of-war style. She also has a formidable looking battery, and was manued by Youths in sailor costume.

SEVENTII DIVISION.—Chief Deputy Marshal Gen. J. R.

has a fermidable looking battery, and was manued by youths in sailor costume.

SEYNETH DIVISION.—Chief Deputy Marshal Gen. J. R. O'Beirne, commanding—United States Fire Department, with its visitors, in order of date of institution. Hibernia Engine No. 1, Naval Academy Band, Government Fire Brigade, J. M. Callan, foreman, eleven men. Washington Hose Co. No. 5 of Reading, Fennsylvaula, with 35 men, having with them an exceedingly handsomely decorated hose carriage with a fine flag. They were headed by F. Heller, President, with O. James as Chief Marshal. John Bouch, Chief Engineer of Reading, was also in hine. Meig's Engine No. 2, Government Fire Brigade, Thomas Nelson foremon. Engine of Beading, was also in hine. Meig's Engine No. 2, Government Fire Brigade, Thomas Nelson foremon. eight mes, headed by Col. Win. O. Drew. Chief Engineer, as Grand Deputy Marshal. All of the engines and hose carriages were neatly decorated with flags and flowers.

Eloutri Division.—Chief Deputy-Marshal K. C. Clary, commanding—City of Washington. Fire Department and Visitors, in order of institution. The Board of Fire Commanding—City of Washington. Fire Beard of Fire Commansers of Washington. Officers and Members Union Engine Company No. 1. Officers and Members Franklin Engine Company No. 2. Officers and Members Franklin Engine Company No. 3. Mantua Hook and Ladder Company of Philadelphia, 45 men. with the Jeerson Band. Engine No. 2, and Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company of Philadelphia, 46 men. with the Jeerson Band. Engine No. 2, and Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Truck. The Good Will Fire Engine Company No. 20 of Philadelphia had 102 men in line; they were headed by flower slawart pioneers, four torchmen, and Chief Engineer Weart of the Trenton Department were also with this company. Taylor Hose Company, No. 30, of Philadelphia, numbered 12 men. and six hosemon. Chief Marshal. They had with them the Frankford Cornet Band. Harmony Engine, No. 6, of Philadelphia, man, Lencoln, pecented by the President, Mr. Charles Darrow, and mar

with Weber's Cernet Band of 18 pieces, 45 men, headed by the President, David Stockton, and marshaled by C. H.

The scene from the capital, as the brilliant procession came up the avenue, was one of the most beautiful ever witnessed in this country. All the streets in the vicinity of the Treasury building were packed with human beings, who, at the discharge of the signal-gun, moved toward the capital, filling the streets on either side of the avenue, moving up and down like the waves of an immense sen, throwing up their hats, and swinging their handkerchiefs. The spectators kept pace with the advancing column. Forming an interestcontrast with the flags, silver-mountings ing bright uniforms which distinguished the parade. From the Capitol steps the vast waves of humanity could be seen as they broke at the Capitol gate and, surging around the building, rushed together on the other side Every window, niche, portico, and almost every architectural projection on the east front of the Capitol was immediately filled. The trees, fences and monuments, grew black with auxious spectators, and every spot which human foot could occupy, within sight of the inaugural platform, was at once filled. The sunlit landscape, the dark river, the busy city, the vast number of upturned faces, with the red plamage of the artillery, and the glitter of musket and sabre, combined to make a scene rarely equaled in interest and beauty.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE. Despite the rain and mud, which increased as the hour for meeting in the Senate Chamber approached, immense crowds gathered early in the avenues leading to the open spaces around the Capitol, their features beaming with smiles, although dreariness overspread the face of nature. The few nundreds who were fortunate enough to possess tickets to the Senate galleries were collected before the east door at the north wing of the Capitol as early as 91 o'clock. In addition to these were dozens of well-dressed who resorted to the most astonishing subterfuges to gain admission. Now and then some gentleman's curiosity would get the better of his honesity, and he would exhibit some fabulous | paper and rehearse some of his ancient exploits in hopes of convincing the puzzled police who guarded the portice. The number of onle who had permits from President Wade was astonishing. "Why he knows me, and won't he be offended when he hears of this?" were some of the mildest of the rejoinders proffered as the would be impostors were repelled from the door with no gentle hand. The ladies evidently had an overwhelming desire to see the soldier-President for as many as a dozen would semetimes be presented by an enterprising gallant on one ticket-so these who had properly the right to enter first were generally jostled and crowded longest, and it was 10% o'clock before the last ticket had been presented. Then the rush for good positions was so great that people forgot their good manners and the ladies, and their elegant tollets suffered in the melée. However, order was attained at last, broken only by the continuous whispers of the ladies in the galleries-which somewhat disturbed the nervous Senators, who, fatigued with their pro tracted vigil of the preceding night, and wishing, doubtless, to preserve as much diguity as possible on the last day of their official career, gave notice, through Senator Trumbuil of Illinois, that unless absolute quiet was maintained the gaileries would be cleared. So the ladies stopped whispering for five minutes, and then began again as sibilantily veciferous as before.

The galleries presented a most brilliant spectacle. The adies predominated in number, and one vast panorama of pink and blue, interspersed with lovely faces and bright eyes, was the scene presented to the spectator. Whenever a notable man entered, an army of lorgnetics were leveled at him, and he was fairly transfixed with the gaze of the beauties.

Two seats had been reserved on the left of the Diplomatic Gallery for the wives and friends of the President and Vice-President elect, and the ushers were constantly ngaged keeping less important personages from occupyng them. At last the public had the satisfaction of scan ning the face of Mrs. Colfax, who, in a toilet of enir-colored dress, white bonnet, and green gloves, sat with Mrs. Wade and Mrs. and Miss Mathews, looking curiously upon the lively scene below. Near them, in the Diplomati Gallery, sat Mrs. Thornton, wife of the English Minister, with her daughter. Mrs. Ford sat at her right, and Mrs Kilpairick occupied a scat near by. After the arrival of the Foreign Ministers, nearly all the ladies who give imported European society its tone in Washington also entered the gallery. Shortly before the Vice-President elect took the oath of office, Mrs. Grant, habited modestly in black, entered, took the seat assigned her, accompanied by her son in cadet uniform, and leaned quietly upon the railing, watching with intense curiosity every movement in the Chamber.

It was worse than useless to attempt to proceed with the regular daily routine of business in the Senate. The all-absorbing topic of the hour, as flually discussed in the galleries, without fear of reprimand, was the arrival of Gen. Grant, and no restraint could be placed upon the unrest of the multitude, save by his appearance. At last, ex-Schators began to arrive; now and then a House ber would peer in, or stalk boldly to the center the floor, in deflance of ceremony, as did Ben Butler of Massachusetts, who was holding an unfinished cigar in one hand, and his broad black hat in the other. Presently, uniforms began to glitter, and in a short time there were scated at the right of the main Senate chtrance, Gens. Sherman, Thomas, Hancock, and Ferry, in full uniform. Near them was Admiral Farragut, Gens. Sickles and McDowell, Paymaster-General Brice, Gens. Butterfield, Ingalls, and Meigs, Vice-Admiral Porter, Gen. Heintrleman, and Rear-Admirals Shubrick, Smith, Goldsborough and Dahlgren, Rear-Admirals Stringham and Stribling of the Charlestown Navy-Yard; and on the right from the entrance were numerous Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, the Assistant Postmasters-General, the Assistant Attorney-General, and the Judge-Advocate General, several Controllers, Auditors, and Registers of the Treasury, and many solicitors of the various Departments; also, numerous Judges, and the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Washington. Gens. Sherman and Hancock attracted much attention, and the noble appearance of the former, from whose face the old compressed, auxious, careworn look has quite vanished, was the subject of fre quent remark. The entrance of Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker to the floor of the Senate, and the assignment to her of a seat on the extreme right, under the pursulvant protection of several old gentlemen, created many remarks, and some criticism. The ladies, particularly, were very curious to know what business she had there, fand questioned strongly the propriety of her thus thrusting herself into the immediate proximity of Executive dignity. She was neatly but plainly dressed in dark-colored garments, and her long hair hung over her shoulders. The lady took notes daintily, in an elegantly-bound reporting-case. After killing the Tenure-of-Office bill, and becoming

plainly convinced that the working hours of the XLth Congress were numbered on account of the constantly increasing excitement, the Senate withdrew in a body to the seats assigned them on the left of the Chamber, and awaited the entree of the dignituries, foreign and native, and the arrival of the inaugural procession with the main features of the day. The audience ceased its humming, but recommenced it at once when the diplomats, headed by the venerable Baron Von Gerolt of Prussia, entered and took their places with their attendants on the right of the Senate Chamber; the glitter of their court dress and the evident impatience with which they, as well as the public,awaited Gen. Grant's appearance satisfied curiosity for some time. The Senate had dispatched a committee President that they were at his disposal, to inform the and every noise at the entrance brought all to their feet, straining their eyes in the hope of seeing the hero. Meantime the diplomats sat haughtily quiet, with the exception of the Turkish Secretary of Legation, who regarded everything and everybody through the medium of an immense opera-glass. Sir Edward Thornton, a noble-looking Englishman, with thoughtful but rather severe countenance, now and then stroked his white whiskers, and looked at the clock anxiously. On either side of him were ranged Mr. Berthemy, French Minister, with his attaches, the Comte De Faverny, and the Vicomte De Aulan; Waldemar De Bodisco, the Russian Secretary of Legation, ad interim; Senor De Altos, Portuguese Minister; M. Maurice De La Fosse. Belgian Minis ter resident; Mr. Hitz, political agent of the Swiss Government; M. Rangabe, well-known for his judicious presentation in this country of Grecian af-airs; Senor Garcia of the Peruvian Legation; Senor Don Valles, second Secretary of the legation; M. Mazel, Representative of the Netherlands. Mr. F. E. Belle of the Danish Legation; Se nor Fontecilia of Chili, Senor Mogahagens of Peru, Senor Vela of Guatemala. Caystano Romero, Acting Second Secretary of the Mexican Legation; Gen. Acosta of the United States of Colombia, and Senor Cortes, representing Venezuela. Beside Secretary Edward Thornton, there were present of the British Embassy, Francis Clare Ford, First Secretary. Mr. Pierce Williams Freeman, and Mr. Vance, Second Secretaries, Hons. Messrs. French, Howard, and Ward. The hours of the XLth Congress were ended. The Su-

preme Court, headed by Judge Chase, and clad in flowing

robes of black, entered and took scats near the Presi

dent's desk. Cheers and indescribable confusion outside

gave notice that the inaugural procession had

arrived, and that Grant would soon appear on

the Senate floor. All heads were turned toward

niously, and pointing to the chair in front of the Clerk's desk, seemed to inquire by a look if he should take it. He was politely motioned to it, was seated, and in a moment seemed atterly oblivious of the prying gaze of the thousands around him. It was enough to make any ordinary man nervous, but seemingly he moved not a muscle, save when he looked curiously at this or that feature of the great occasion, doubtless as solemnly impressive to him as it could possibly be to any around him. This was the portal of an awful dignity, an almost overwhelming responsibility, which only the same imperturbable spirit he had maintained in war could sustain with dignity, sinking of the individual in the statesman, and here were the requirements of the hour, and he fulfilled them. THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE. The closing scenes in the House of Repre-

resentatives to-day were dull and uninteresting, more so perhaps, than on any previous similar occasion, and were in marked contrast with those of the House two years ago. Then there was no new President to be mangurated, and the Senate sat in secret session on executive business during its last hours, and this made the House the attractive point, and the scene in that body was most brilliant. The rules were temporarily suspended and hundreds of beautiful women crowded the floor, while the galleries were closely packed with Repsesentatives from all sections of the country, and thousands were turned away unable to gain admission. But to-day there was none of this splendor and gaiety. The House was almost de serted, and left to expire without unusual ceremony. All interest centered in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Eighteenth President of the United States. The Senate Chamber, the White House, and the inaugural procession on the streets were the attractions for the masses, and only a few curious stragglers wandered into the House galleries. Members appeared fatigued and worn out with the excessive labors of the last fortnight. Then, too, the large number of members who had only a few hours to serve, became careless and indifferent to the there would be a long session of the new Congress, and hence that there was no need for haste. The Appropiation bills were all that were deemed important, and the object of the majority was to secure them, and stave off action on the numerous bills of a private nature which erowded the Speaker's table. At 5 o'clock this morning all the Appropriation bills, with the exception of that known as the Miscellaneous Civil bill, were passed, when the House, perfectly exhausted, took a recess till 10 a. m. Half an hour was consumed in obtaining a quorum on the reassembling. Only one Conference Committee remained to report. The interval was spent laughing, joking, and in calling the Yeas and Nays on unimportant matters, in order to keep up a show of business. At 11 o'clock, the Miscellaneous Civil Appropriation bill was reported and passed, and business was practically at an end. The existence of the body had now been reduced from hours to minutes, and the time was occupied in the usual leave-taking and congratulations among the outgoing and incoming members. A few minutes before adjournment, Mr. E. B. Washburne, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made his appearance in his seat-the first time in several weeks. He was warmly congratulated on his recovery, and joked about his anticipated appointment as a foreign Minister. Two score other members, who have served long and faithfully, likewise retire; but then Washburn, and Blaine, and Schenck, and Garfield, and Allison, and Bingham, and Butler, and Ingersolt, and Schoffeld, and Kelley, and Logan, all prominent and worthy members, are left to help make up the loss. At precisely 12 m. Mr. Speaker Pomeroy called order, and in a few pleasant and appropriate remarks declared the House of Representatives of the XLth Congress ad, journed sine die. All present then went to the Senate Chamber, and joined in the ceremonies of mangurating

the new President. INAUGURATION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Vice-President Colfax then appeared at the President's desk and read in a loud and distinct voice his inaugural. While he was reading, Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania hastened to grasp Gen, Grant by the hand and address him a few cordial words, and scated himself with Senators Cragin and McCreery, the other members of the Senate Reception Committee, beside the President elect. After the brief and pointed address of Mr. Colfax was concluded, President Wade advanced, stately and calm, and administered, in low tones, the eath of office to the new Vice-President. The responses were given loudly

The Senate retiring, the President, taking up the mal et, whose stroke has so often resounded on the desk un, der his nervous hand, let it fall heavily and announce that the XLth Congress was no more. The new President of the Executive Branch of the new Congress took up the mallet and made it echo with no less authority as he called for the swearing in of the Scuators-elect.

Gen. Grant looked on with interest at the signing of ator Pract, and the lithe figure and polished manners of

SCENE IN THE EAST CAPITOL.

After the new Senators had all been sworn in, the Presi dent of the Senate gave notice that the procession would then form; and proceed to the platform on the Capital front, where the ceremony of Inauguration would take place. People seemed to vanish from the galleries by magic. But on entering the lobbles, one found them choked by the injudicious crowd, each individual of which wished to go first, that it seemed doubtful if a passage were ever to be forced. Then the greater part of the people were undecided whether to attempt a raid on the Capital platform or to go quietly home. Finally, however, the police cleared the lobbles, and some few, by dint of streneous exertion, reached the rotunda, from whence they rushed down the front steps hoping to crowd close to the President on the platform.

Alas, the iron fences blasted their hopes, and such as could not climb the first of those barriers, did not even get a glimpse of the President. The rush was for a few minutes appalling. Peeple seemed enraged that they could not see, and some pulled others from their perche on the columns and fences around the statues, rudely substituting themselves in the situation. One lady was thrown down in the hurry, and would have been trampled to death had not her cavaller struck out valiantly right and left for her safety.

The view from the platform was very imposing. The structure draped in the National colors, seemed an im mease magnet to which thousands of people were rapidly and irresistibly drawn. In the park in front of the Cap itol, the ground was radiant with variagated toilets, and all the trees bore human fruit. The concomitants of the procession arrested here and there, made the scene very picturesque. Here was a fragment of a Zouave company on one hand, a line of cavalry not far away, an artillers train advancing in the distance, and here a long array of muscular firemen. Such were the scenes repeated over and over again for miles around the corner. Elevated in the air enterprising photographers were taking views of the scene.

The crowd below was extremely orderly, notwithstanding its great extent and the grievous disappointment of not being able to see more, and the police found little oc casion for their services.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT. The inaugural procession, as it left the Senate Chamber en route to the eastern portico, was composed as follows: The Marshal of the Supreme Court; the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; the Ser. geant-at-Arms of the Senate; President-elect Grantwith the members of the Committee of Arrangements. the Vice-President-elect, and the Secretary of Senate; the members of the Senate; the Diplomatic Corps; ex-members of the House of Representatives and members elect to the XLIst Congress; heads of Departments; Governors of States

and Territories, and the before-mentioned officers of the army and navy. On reaching the platform Gen. Grant gazed for some little time at the scene before him with evident astonishment, and he may well have done so, for not even the most enthusiastic expected such a spectacle. He then took his seat between the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and Chief-Justice Chase. The Committee of Arrangements occupied the place President Johnson would have used had he been present. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and Vice-President Colfax, and the Secretary and members of the Senate, were scated still further to the rear. The Diplomatic Corps were assigned seats next in order, and the remainder of the procession was disposed about on the left and right.

The rain had ceased and the skies were fair, and this fact seemed to give new vivacity to the crowds, who cheered a thunderous accompaniment to the salvos of artillery as Grant appeared. The procession came to a halt with only half its serpentine length unwound around the Capitol, and, amid the gradually dying noise of its components, the future Chief Magistrate of the nation took his oath of office as administered by Chief-Justice

Chase. He then proceeded to read his Inaugural, which was delivered in a low voice, and was only heard by those nearest him on the platform, but at every pause the satisfaction manifested by those who were near at hand was Varion flook and Ladder Company of Harrisburg, Penn. the here of the day, clad in a penily flitting black dress | the here of the day, clad in a penily flitting black dress | the here of the day, clad in a penily flitting black dress |

sion for applause even some time after their utterance.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: Your suffrages having elected me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the eath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to

The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought; I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable will execute the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose-But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, none to enforce, against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike-those opposed to as well as those in favor of them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great Rebellion many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceding Administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be appreciated calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person and property, and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure this end will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor classs or to the country at large, must be provided for.

To protect the national honor every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this shall be added a faithful collection of the revenue; a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable refrenchment in expenditures in every department of Government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries? Why, it looks as through Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box, the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us.

Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the the eaths, and seemed especially to regard with attention the nobly proportioned form and thoughtful face of Sensary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access. But that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar in use now, and not

> While the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future; the nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country-those who form this age and must be rulers twenty-five years hence-have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection upon what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political, and religious, can join in the common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie paynents resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do is worth more than divided ounsels upon the method of doing. Legislation on this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeayor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect ail revenues assessed, and to have them properly disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office only those who will carry out this

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent The proper treatment of the original occupants of

this land, the Indians, is one deserving of careful consideration. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization, Christianization, and ultimate citizenship. The question of suffrage is one which is likely to

agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one toward

another, throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share toward cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this happy consumation.

TO THE WHITE HOUSE. The inaugural over, a salute of 21 guns was fired by a

pattery near the Capitol, and the new President, arm-in arm with Senator Cragin, joined the procession, which escorted him to his future residence, the White House. The President entered his carriage from a private en-

suit, and wearing yellow kid gloves, entered unceremo. ly circulated from mouth to mouth and made the occa- greeted him from the thousands who had participated in

After the ceremonies the procession, which extended from the Treasury building to the Capitol, and was fiftyfive minutes in passing a given point, was re-formed and proceeded to the White House, accompanied by the crowds of people. Gen. Grant was the cynosure of all eyes on the return as well as during the march to the Capitol, and he uncovered and bowed gracefully many times in response to numerous cheers which he received from thousands of people. The absence of Mr. Johnson was frequently remarked, as his indisposition was not do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of generally known. Many people maintained that they saw him seated with Mr. Colfax. Not recognizing Admiral Bailey, one enthusiastic colored man, on seeing the latter, expressed his belief that it was Mr. Johnson, and that he was going to be drummed out. President Grant was the subject of many complimentary remarks during the progress of the procession which passed the White House on the return, and was then dismissed.

> THE INAUGURAL BALL. The ceremonial advent of a new President would be onsidered, in this city at least, altogether incomplete

without an Inauguration Ball. Everybody goes to them, grumbling, of course. That is, the male portion of the visitors. The ladies delight in the noise and confusion, the jam and the rout is something to remember for many a day. The "memory of the oldest inhabitant runneth not back to theiday when a new 'Presidentead' "-as our Kosmical poet, Whitman, hath it-was begun without this time-hallowed institution, honored both in the breach and the observance. There was great commotion and loud outery when it was thought at one time that no "Inauguration Ball and Reception" would be had to honor President's Grant's assumption of the duties of State. The chief difficulty was in the obtaining of a suitable building, but after refusing to erect a temporary one, failing to get the use of the Capitol's magnificent Rotunda, and stately old Hall of the House of Representatives, they finally obtained the use of the newly-completed north wing of the magnificent Treasury building The social fories subsided, and the ruffled plumage of all anxious ladyhood was smoothed. We were to have a ball, and the efficient Committee in charge of the non official ceremonies have worked with heartlest good will to make it a splendid success. They must have been highly gratified #to-night, when regarding the brilliant scene presented within and without the building, radiant in color, glowing with light, brilliant like tropical flowers or the dumage of humming birds, and ever shifting and varying like a many-hued and constantly-changing kaleido scope. Fair faces, lovely forms, penetrant perfumes dif-fused as the brilliant robes moved about their wearers; distinguished men, bearing names renowned in war, statesmanship, letters, and the other activities of our crowding life, clothed in the martial uniform, wearing the orders and diplomatic insignia of their own sovereignties, or better still, in the simple if somber dress of the American citizen; all these and much more met and mingled here. Great waves of music pulsated along the heated and perfumed atmosphere, and the witching mazes of the dance, and the more be witching forms of the dancers-the ladies of course-with all the brilliancy and beauty of color and form, made up a scence worthy of pencil or pen, yet both most fail in any attempt to render it fitly.

The United States Treasury is one of the most important ing architectural piles in the country. It is one of the largest, granite structures in the world. The new wing, now almost ready for occupancy, adds completeness and makes harmonious the great building Its principal front is on Pennsylvania avenue. The ground on which it stands was formerly occupied by the shabby building used by the State Department for so nany years. On this occasion the Fiftcenth-st. (on which t also faces) entrance was the one used to admit the guests. The limited number of 1,500 tickets were disposed of by he Committee. Each admitted a gentleman and two ladies, and even as early as yesterday the fortunate owner of one could command a premium on the price paid. Under the excellent arrangements of the metro politan police, the carriages arrived and set down their ecupants without disturbance or confusion Entering from the street, the guests found themselves

was one of the four dancing halls, prepared for those who

participated in the witching mazes of the dance. To the

eft was the elegant supper-room to which justice shall be tone later. The thoughtfulness of the managers, among whom was the President of the Correspondent Clubs here, Major Poore, had provided on this floor an elegant room for the use of the journalists who were present. Tables, writing materials, &c., with the necessary accompaniment of the magnetic battery, to put our fes, tic hours in communication with the editorial sanctum, were all found therein and pleasantly avrauged. Three staircases gave admittance to the upper floors, the whole three of which were thrown open to the participants Temporary balustrades had been erected, and draped in the national tri-colors, and festooned with evergreens, with the floods of light that fell, and the radiant crowds that, like two streams strewn with Summer flowers, passed up and down, the stair cases were in themselves a brilliant scene. On the second floor an orchestral stand was erected, and here the famous Marine Band discoursed sweet music. The visitor tarried not here, but the ladies hastened to the next floor, where ample dressing-rooms were arranged, the gentlemen's being on the next or attle floor above. The dressing-room arrangements were complete, and the ladies were provided with seamstresses and coiffeurs ready to the call. On this floor were a suite of four elegant rooms, opening to the north, intend-ed as conversation-rooms. At the east end of the corridor was the dancing hall, 80 by 20 feet, a similar one to which was on each floor, and with the Treasurer's room, where the State guests assembled, formed an area of nearly 7,000 feet. The telegraph was brought into equisition, and order and harmony reigned supreme. Each hall had its band of music, and the whole were under control of the master of ceremonies, who from the lower floor tapped the electric key, not waved his baton, and the sweet sound swelled out with perfect accord and unity. The long, broad corridors, with their tessellated pavements, cool, creamy-hued walls, fluted columns, whose capitals and flutes pricked with gold brightened and relieved the eye, afforded most excellent promen ades, which were made ample use of. On the second floor admission was obtained to the bal-

cony of the Treasurer's Hall, a magnificent two-storied apartment, 60 by 30 feet, which was the center of attraction in the early hours of the evening, as the ceremo nial reception of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential parties by the Committee took place there. The scene from the balcony was a most brilliant one. The apartment glowed and gleamed like some ancient Eastern hall, with its pollshed panels of marble from the quarries of Sienna, and Tennes-see, reflecting back in their almost burnished surfaces, the brilliant light which lit the scene and flooded the guests below. At either end the unfinished walls were draped in the radiant haes of the tricolor, and at the east end was the large allegorical painting of Peace, which formerly hung in the Capitol. Opposite this Hall, which, after the State reception termi nated, was open to dancing, were suites of elegant rooms reserved for the private receptions of the President and Vice-President and their families, and for the use of their personal friends. The invited guests entered from the main entrance to the building, which was brilliantly illuminated. At that

door the following-named gentlemen were in attendance doing duty as the Reception Committee: Senator E. D. Morgan, who is Chairman of the General Committee, Admirals David D. Porter, and Thomas Bailey, U. S. N.; Lieut. Gen. Wm. T. Sperman, U. S. A.; Messra. John W. Forney, esq., Gen. Robert C. Schenck, M. C., the Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, His Excellency William Claffin, Governor of Massachusetts, and Gens. J. H. Hawley, of Connecticut, and H. A. Barnum, of New-York, Chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Republican Committee. These gentlemen, a group of marked and memorable men, were designated by a tricolored resette with white streamers. The other committees were arranged as follows: Committee on the Building, resette with buff streamer, A. B. Mullett, W. A. Cook, E. Clark, J. M. Edmunds, C. D. Welch. Committee on Dancing, rosette] with scarlet streamer, A. S. Solomons, C. T. Brown, N. C. Ordway and S. H. Kauffman, assisted by Horatio Bates. Committee on Refreshments, rosette with purple streamer, R. B. Mohuns, Brig Gen. N. Michler, U. S. A., A. R. Shepard. General Committee, rosette with tricolor streamers, Mayor S. J. Bowen, Brovet Major-Gen. A. S. Webb, W. S. A., Ben Perley Poore, H. D. Cooke, Col. N. P. Chipman, Brevet Major Gen. David Hunter, U. S. A., C. B. McCartoe, Z. D. Gilman and Col. J. A. Magrader. SCENES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White-House, although generally next

to the Capitol the main point of interest on inauguration day, had not that prominence in the cememonies of this 4th of March that many expected. The changing of occupants created comparatively no more commotion or feeling than is observable in any first-class realdence in your city on the 1st of May. This was mainly due to he want of sympathy that has existed between the outgoing and incoming President. Since the attempted displacement of Mr. Stanton; the ill feeling experienced then by the attempts of Johnson to convict Gen, Grant of falsehood has not abated in the least, and

Johnson's friends have asserted around Washington that the President endeavored to conciliate by pregosing that he and the newly-elected President should ride, as is customsry, to the Capitol together; but there is nothing more trustworthy in the matter than these ramors, and it is certain that it would not only have been out of place, but a lowering of that dignity Gen. Grant has so well maintained since Mr. Johnson's infamous attempts on his character, for the latter to have made a like proposition. So President Johnson, with that originality which always distinguished him when he was on the wrong side, and that obstinacy which did a great deal to extinguish him, determined to stay at home, and stay he did, even for some time after ne ceased to have a legal

existence as a President. Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet had the Executive Mansion all to themselves up to about 125 o'clock. Orders had been issued the evening before that no one except the Cabinet should be admitted to the grounds and man sion, and they were explicitly enforced by a force of police and a squad of soldiers, both under the command of Capt. McKeever.

The ladies of the Mansion, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Stover, and Mrs. Patterson, had all their packing done the day before, so that all their duties were confined to looking after their wearing apparel and exchanging farewells with their servants. A short time before 12 o'clock their carriage conveyed them to the residence of Secretary Welles on H-st., where they will be guests for a short

The members of the Cabinet began to arrive a little before 10 o'clock, and shortly afterward the last Cabinet meeting of that administration convened. It has always been the custom for the outgoing President to repair to the Capitol on the last day of his term, and there sign the bills which Congress in its last hours so bountifully sends him. This custom was disregarded to-day as the President would not budge out of his house. Consequently, the officers of both the Houses were kept busy running to the Executive Mansion, and his Excellency's Private Secretaries returned the calls quite often. The Cabinet was not long in session, and although the exact nature or extent of the business transacted is not known, still it was very evident by the long faces of the Members that the meeting was more for the purpose of weeping over the falling of that last refuge, in Mr. Johnson's estimation, of the Constitution and the flag, than to devise means to distribute that sacred instrument and emblazoned emblem once more to the people. Mr. Welles was especially noticeable. He remarked

that he felt dizzy, like an old tar who had n't set foot on dry land for eight years. He did n't think the new order of things would be as agreeable as the old. He detested Radicalism in all forms, and especially when it resulted in kicking him out of office. Mr. Randall, however, tried to comfort him by the assurance that his case was not half as bad as his own. He, Gideon, was old and well off in this world, and could not expect to live long in this vale of tears; but Randall himself was young and poor, and scarcely knew what to do to get his bread and butter. Wisconsin wouldn't tolerate him any longer, and he did not like to follow in the footsteps of Doolittle, and go to New-York and join the Tammany list lest that organization might come to the conclusion that he would be as big as Jonah to them as he was to the party organized in Philadelphia in 1866. Fred Seward, who represented the State Department, suggested that he apply for the Post-office in Alaska, but Randall said that his fame had even reached there by the partiality of his friend Nasby. Mr. Seward was glad that his father could now have that retirement and leisure which he so often prated about, which the country has been for so many years willing to accede to him, but could never induce the President to gratify its desires. Mr. Browning thought that President Grant, Gen. Sherman, and Phil. Sheridan were too radically opposed to the present system of Indian management for him to even expect any further recognition, and be thanked Providence that he still had a claim agency which he could fall back upon. McCulloch congratulated himself upon getting rid of Smythe and others of like ilk, and he didn't know but the people would like him better in a private banking house than in a Cabinet.

Gen. Schofield and Attorney-General Evarts alone proserved their equilibrium, while Mr. Johnson appeared, in in a long corridor on the lower floor, to the right of which turn, sad and lively, during the entire session. He hoped young Mr. Seward would follow in the footsteps of his ustrious father, but that his real estate speculations would be better appreciated. Mr. Welles, he noped, would let his inclinations lead him to seek refuge n an old sailor's asylum, and as to Mr. McCulloch he hoped Greenbacks would flow into his coffers as plente ously as they flowed out of the Treasury for three years' past. He hoped Mr. Browning would give his clients better treatment than the poor Indians have been getting, and as to Randall, all he had to say was beware of asby. Mr. Evarts and Gen. Schofield receive his best wishes. His parting advice to all was: "Uphold the

Constitution and remember me."

One by one the Ministers left the mansion, and at 123 o'clock Mr. Johnson departed also, going to the residence of Mr. Welles. During all the time of leave-taking the Kitchen Cabinent (I do not mean Florence, Coyle & Co., but the servants) were in the lower halls exhibiting more anxiety about their future prespects than that of their late employer. One servant was particularly aux ions to know who was to pay for their next dinner, while the barber had a razor in his hands, and insisted that he, and no other, should shave the new President.

Between 121 and 21 the building was deserted, save by he servants and Col. McKeever. As soon as it was announced that the procession was returning from the Capitol Gen. Schofield went to the mansion, and when Gen, Grant had finished reviewing the soldiers he went inta his new home and received the welcome from the Secretary of War. He was soon after joined by his family, and when they had looked around the building for about 20 minutes, they took a carriage waiting in the rear, and drove to his old home on I-st., leaving thousands in front of the building, gaping, and wondering when President Grant would throw open his house to them. As soon as he left the outer gates were thrown open, and hundreds marched up to the doors of the house, only to be turned away by a servant. There was no excitement around headquarters. Gen. Grant received no callers, and his whole time was consumed in making preparations for his journey to the Capitol.

FAREWELLS.

The leave taking between many of the old members who retired with the old Congress and their fellow members who remain with the new, was deeply affecting. Past associations were brought up; pleasant reminiscences spoken of, and past differences buried, making the separation of a most hearty and cordial character. Wilson of Iowa, Shellabarger of Ohio, Pomeroy, Griswold, and Robertson of New-York, Williams of Pennsylvania, all honored and beloved as men and representatives, were among the number.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Ex-President Johnson is stopping with John F. Coyle of The Intelligencer, where he will remain a guest until he takes his departure for Tennessee. He moved his trunks and carpet bags at the hour of 10 this morning, and made his way from the scenes of his triumplis, defeats, and intrigues. He kept his room during the entire day, after his arrival, at his new abode, and seemed indifferent of the fate of some important bills that were ready for his action. He says he is glad to be relieved of the great responsibility. The White House is in charge of the old steward, Gen. Grant retaining for the present the occupancy of his residence in I-st. ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW HOUSE.

The House of Representatives of the XLIst Congress assembled to-day for organization at precisely 3 o'clock p. m. The inaugural ceremonies being over, and the Senate having adjourned till to-morrow, the crowds of strangers and others who were making a holiday of the occasion flocked to the House, and the galleries were soon closely packed with men and women. It was expected that an easy organization would be effected, and a recess taken, but in this the fatigued and worn out Congressmen, clerks, and reporters, were disappointed. Brooks, Eldridge, and a few recks less and obstreporous Democrats, succeeded in creating a disturbance, which for a while threatened serious consequences. It was a most wanton and disgraceful proceeding on the part of the men above mentioned. Fortunately for the honor of the House, the more respectable Democrats, led by Julge Woodward, broke loose from their disorderly brethren, and helped to restore order, and organize the House. Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, acted admirably throughout the stormy proceedings, and when he gave way to the new Speaker, Mr. Biaine, he was warmly applauded for his just and manly course. Mr. Blaine assumed the Chair at a critical moment, but proved himself equal to the emergency. The attendance on the floor was very large, 193 out of 199 answering to their names. No names were called for Georgia or Louisiana, on account of the informalities in the certificates. After the names had been called, Mr. Woodward stated that the name of Gen. Henry D. Foster should be called for the XXIst District of Pennsylvania, he having every point of law in his favor. He therefore moved the reference of his case to the Committee of Elections. Schofield objected on s point of order, and Woodward theu moved that Fester's name be now entered on the rolls. Logan and Washburne of Illinois both raised points of order, and the Clerk decided that Washburne's was well taken,

See Ninth Page.